The Pency-Dress Ball at the Virginia Sy

OUR VIRGINIA CORRESPONDED.

SALT SULFRUR SPRINGS, Aug. 22, 1853.

Grand Fancy-Dress Ball.—Brilliant Congregation of Southern Belles - The Characters Assumed -Masdens of the Mist, Gipseys, Dryads, a Poca-hontas, Red Riding Hoods, and a Fille du Regiment, Mixed up with Indian Chiefs, Spanish Grandees, Brigands, Sailors, and Henald Newsboys, &c., &c.,
Your widely droulated and valuable journal has

become so prominently the medium of fushionable intelligence from all quarters of the Union, that in thinking of whiling away a leisure hour in the description of the doings of this delightful summer resort, my mind naturally turns to the HERALD as the most proper paper to which this communication can be addressed.

We are far away from the great world of business that rolls and seethes along the Atlantic; but we have no cause to regret our separation from its tur-Wars and rumors of wars, fluctuations in corn and cotton, appointments to office, the World's Fair, and even the Pacific Railroad, are well nigh forgotten, whilst the visiter to these magnificent mountain heights, draws in new life and vigor with every breath of their pure, clastic air. The ime is coming, and that right soon, when the Virginia Springs will be the great centre of attraction for all the pleasure and health seakers of this continent. Nothing is now wanting to make them so but convenient means of access, such as the liberal en-

Your readers have doubtless heard from the Salt Sulphur in former years, through the columns of your abiquitous journal; but during no previous sea-sea could so glowing a description of its charms be given as now. Upon arriving here a few days since, was delighted to find that its estimable propriets a were reaping a rich reward for the cere and atteation which they have uniformly bestowed upon the comfort of the travelling public. Their spacious buildings have been "crowded to overflowing" for several weeks, and from present appearances, are skely still to be so for weeks to come.

The company is of a very superior character, con-usting of ladies and gentlemen in about equal numbers, from North, South, East and West. Virginia and South Carolina seem to be most largely represented: but we have enough of others to make our circle a miniature presentment of the great American

On Thursday night, the 18th ult., the annual fancy ball came off with great éclat. Everything was conducted in admirable order, under the direction of the efficient corps of managers, consisting of the follow-

De Androw Hasel, L. W. Baykin, Eeq. 3. W. Neisen, Eeq. W. R. Calhoun, Eeq. M. SOUTH CAROLINA.

11. F. Poreher, Esq.,
Thomas Ashby, Esq.,
W. W. Shaskleford, Esq.,
Maj. S. T. Atkinson,
W. McCarthy, Esq.
PRON PLORIDA. Dr. Randelph Tyler, Gen. A. A. Chapman,

Your correspondent is all unused to the technical erms appropriate to the delineation of such scenes. but can perhaps, afford you some general idea of the principal characters and costumes of the

- G -- , of South Carolina, appeared in the style of Louis Quatorne, with a dress of blue brocade and white satia, her arms jewelled, her hair powdered and ornamented with bunches of rose owers and diamonds. She moved through the mases of the dance with a grace and dignity that would have well befitted the courtly presence of Le Grand Monarque himself. Miss Rebecca K.—, or Norfolk, Va., appeared as La Fille du Regiment. This costume is too well known to require special Norfolk, Va., appeared as La Fille du Regiment. This consume is too well known to require special description. Miss K— is a young lady of marked personal attractions, and, with her dark hair sail sparkling eyes, erect carriage and elastic movements, made an excellent impersonation of the gay and spirited Daughter of the Regiment. Miss M———, of Staunton, Va., appeared as the Miden of the Mist, in a white tulle dress, with a long veil of gossamer texture, floating in airy folds around her person. She was unquestionably one of the chief beauties of the ball.

Miss M. A., of Georgetown, South Carolina, wore the dress of a Gipsy—the body of blue, red, and black colors, and the skirt blue, striped with red; her hair partly gathered behind, somewhat a la Greegue, and yet resting unconfined upon her neck. This style of dressing the hair was quite new to me, and

and yet resting unconfined upon her neck. This style of dressing the hair was quite new to me, and comported admiraly with the regular features and handsome contour of head and shoulders of the lady. Miss E. S., of Bai imore, a young lady of sprightly and spiritual expression, represented a Dryad, in a dress of white muslin, trimmed with oak issves. Her splendid sait of blonde hair, flowing in a wavy mass, enveloped her person to the waist, and was crowned with a wreath of flowers. Miss S. H., of Mobile, appeared as Pocahontas. Her dress was a red skirt, over white muslin, a black veivet boddice, richly spangled, and her long hair falling in massive plants over bare shoulders.

Miss S. D., of North Carolina, represented a Gipsy Queed, and was one of the most striking persons in the room. Her costume consisted of a black skirt, hime jacket, and red cloak, with a basket on her arm, and a broad trimmed hat. She received much attention, and was evidently a favorite. Miss S. F., of Charleston, South Carolina, appeared as Jeanie Deane, in white muslin, with a plaid scarf, confined to the waist with the Scotch thistie, and fastened by a magnificent cameo on the shoulder. Mrs. W. M. of Georgetown, South Carolina, had the part of Lattle Red Riding Hood. Her petute figure, brilliant black eyes, and youthful expression, were well-suited to the obstracter, a though it surprised me to learn that one apparently so young was among the matrons of the company. Mrs. D. L. R., of Kanawha county, Va. une nouvelle marriée, a speared in her real character has a bride. Her graceful form, above the medium height, showed to great advantage in her bridel dress.

Miss M. J. K., of the Sait Sulphur, a young lady not very far advanced in her "teens," bore the neather.

the medium height, showed to great advantage in her bridal dress.

Miss M. J. K., of the Sait Sulphur, a young lady not very far advanced in her "teens," here the part of an Italian peasant, and was specially noticeable for her becoming costume and personal beauty. Miss G. H., of South Carolina, appeared as a Swiss peasant, with a skirt of white muslin, trimmed with blue and cherry colored ribbon, a blue boddise, apron, and little straw hat jaintily set upon her head. We must not torget, too, to mention Miss Gay R., a young miss of seven years, who fittled about the room in a white dress, wreathed with flowers, a veritable little mountain fairy. Besides those above mentioned, I must not forget to chronicle that the rooms were well crowded with the beautiful and feathornable who noted no character on the occasion, but were greatly admired notwithstanding. Such lashionable who acted no character on the occasion, but were greatly admired notwithstanding. Such were Miss P., Miss M., Miss B., Miss C., and Miss B. again, &c. Nor must I neglect to pay a merited tribute to the lovely and accomplished Miss L., of South Carolina, to whose kind assistance, though taking no port in the ball herself, most of the visitors had been indebted for the tasteful preparation and arrangement of their costumes.

port in the ball herself, most of the visiters had been indebted for the tasteful preparation and arrangoment of their costumes.

Amongst the gentlemen, to whom we must allude but briefly, we observed Mr. S. S., of Baltimore, dressed as a Mexisan ranchero, with the broad somberro, blue jasket, orange pants, open from the knees, trimmed with silver buttons and under pants of white. This was a beautiful costume, and became its wearer excellently well. Mr. S. is a fine dancer, and, together with La Fille du Regiment, executed the polita in very superior style. Mr. F., of the Salt isolphur, displayed a grand costume of black velvet, his doublet and brecches slashed with orange silk, he neck and wrists encircled with ruffles and coliar of point lace, and upon his head a cap of black velvet, with sable plumes, confined by a splendid diamond. This costume was admirably got up, and with the clive complexion, dark hair and eyes, and peaked beard of its wearer, made out the Spanish trandee à merceille. Mr. S., of Baltimore, played I'aul Pry, and perpetrated mischievous pranks with a very natural air. Mr. C. D., of South Carolina, in a red jacket, Kossuth hat, with red soarf, and other sipey adoraments, represented the king of the Gipnica. Mr. D., of South Carolina, appeared as an Iadian chief, with blacket and feathers, and bow and arrows, tomahawk, scalping-knife, and war whoop His tall and erect form, straight, black hair, and complexion, to which art had probably lent but additional tarniness, suited the Indian character to perfection.

Mr. W. W. S., of Georgetown, South Carolina,

mr. W. W. B., of Georgetown, South Carolina, came out as the gentleman of the old school—although resily of very juvenile appearance, his costume made him the courtly old gentleman of three-frome. Dis black dress cost, white vest, knee irrecthes and buckles, and powdered hair, formed one of the most elegant costumes of the ball. Mr. If, of Louisiana, appeared in a court dress, consisting of a blue toga, decked with silver, white pants

yellow top boots, and blue cap, with cliver band and white plumes. Major B., of Georgetown, Senth Carolins, played the brigand, in a red telma, trammed with ermine, high boots, black hat, with pistols, knives, and other appropriate perspherasils. Mr. J. G. G., of South Cardina, stalked through the assembly, a genuine Highlander of the Gordon clan, with his athletic figure invested with the rich plaid and tartan of his tribe. Mr. S., of Norfolk, Va., represented an Italian peacent, in red pants, pointed as fond, low shoes, blue jacket, with red embroidery and white hat.

Mr. D. L. R., of Kanawha county, Va., was clothed in the gorgeous uniform of a general officer. His person, of unusual stateliness for one of his years, showed grandly in this dress. Then there was Master E—n as a newsboy, who might well have been taken for the genuine article hawking the Harald about the streets of New York; and Master Willie I.—r.—ns, a bright eyed, spirited little fellow, dressed as a sailor boy.

I have not time or space to speak of the dense crowd of lookers on, composed of visiters at the Springs, and citizens of the neighboring constry. The music was superb, the dance went merrily of until past the witching hour of night, only interrupted by an adjournment to the supper room, where an abundance of spackling champagne lent additional vivacity to the merry party.

We hope, Mr. Editor, that you are having a good

tional vivacity to the merry party.

We hope, Mr. Editor, that you are having a good time of it up in the great city of Gotham; but if even the sights and sounds of that famous city cannot render the dog days pleasant, remember to come down to the Sait about the 15th of next August, and we promise you that the sight of magnificent nature, the delightful fair, the valuable mineral water, and the charming company here to be met, will give you a new lease of life. Datra.

Our Key West Correspondence.

KEY WEST, August 16, 1853.
Key West Regultas - Health and Beauty of the Key. We had an interesting and very exciting Regatta in our harbor at the break of day yesterday. The real was a British brig, loaded with copper, coffee, &c., ashore twelve miles west of the city, a rich prize, and worthy of a vigorous contest. It was almost calm, and the race was between several eight and ten oared boats, followed by all the crack pilot boats and wrecking vessels in the harbor. It was a

ten cared boats, followed by all the crack pilot boats and wrecking vessels in the harbor. It was a beautiful sight; and as the prize was something more than a silver cup, or a service of plate, the exertions of the carsmen in the several boats were most strenuous, and their success eagerly watched by the interested ones who saw the contest from the lotty cupoias of the city. The "first boarder"—the victorious beat—belonged to Bowne and Curry, and was manned by the captains of their wrecking vessels, all of which are now engaged in raising the cargo of the brig. These beat races are very frequent in our harbor, and more interesting than "pleasure regattas," for they pay—and to those who remain ashore and watch the strife, the interest of the race is as great as if vie ving the evolutions of Com. Sievens lancy yachts at Hobolaca.

The city remains remarkably healthy. The sea breezes are cool and refreshing, and continue throughout the say. The nights are pleasant, and the delightful "trades" fan us with their soft breath. The sweet bezz of the mosquito, as he gently protrudes his bill within the intersections of our bars, only increases the luxury of ecurity, and assists nature in moving her "sweet restorer balmy sleep." We are all robust with health; we keep as cool as circumstances and the sun's rays admit, avoid icod drinks and politics, read the Herald, and keep a sharp look out for wrecks. We shall thus manage to exist through the hot summer monts, waten ing the change of the barometer with great solicitude; and, if no hurricane deva-tates our fair isle, we will show our Northern friends who may visit us in the fall as beautiful a city as the South can boast. The frequent showers of June and July have brought forth a luxuriant vegetation. The graceful cocos paim with its waving leaves; the almond, its foliage burnished and glistening in the sen; the banans, rich with its golden fruit; the lime, the citron, and the leanon, with a hundred other rare and choice tropical fruits and flowers, render the tout ense

Our Oregon Correspondence.

OREGON, July 25, 1853. The Territorial Elections-Great Trial of Strength of the Parties-Triumph of the Democrats-Re-Election of General Lane-Judge Pratt's Nomi-nation-Refusal of the U.S. Senate to Sanction it-The Crops and Commercial Prospects-Hunting for Gold in the Suntiam-It "Won't Pay."

The election in this territory came off on the 6th inst. It was conducted with a good deal of spirit, there being more active and earnest electioneering than has ever been witnessed in this country in any preceding centest. It is probable that the real strength of parties was as fully called forth as is usual on such occasions. As we are not favored with electric messengers in Oregon, the returns come in slowly. Enough cowever, is known to place it be and a doubt that the next Legislative Assembly

vill be largely democratic. Gen. Lane is re-elected delegate to Congress, but not by so large a majority as was expected. This results not so much from any diminution in the old General's popularity as from the system of tactics adopted by the party. Confident of their strength, the democratic leaders were inflexible in enforcing the extreme dogmas of the party, and thus drove from their ranks a large number of persons of high character and standing, who would have acted with the party had they been met with a little more of the snaviter

had they been met with a little more of the suarvier is mode.

The most exciting topic new discussed in political circles is the refusal of the United States Senate to confirm the nomination of Judge Pratt as Supreme Judge for this territory. This took everybody all aback. It is, of course, a fine theme for whig glorification. The Judge's friends were dumb founded—entirely bewildered—the thing was so unexpected. This rejection was most assuredly unmerited. Judge P. proved himself prompt, faithful and efficient, while in office bere which is more than can be said of a majority of those who filled the same and similar posts. Of one thing there is not a doubt—if the radification of the nomination had been referred to the people of Oregon, it would have been confirmed by a chamation.

ratification of the nomination had been referred to the people of Oregon, it would have been confirmed by accharation.

The prospect of an abundant barvest is very flattering. Wheat promises a fine crop; and as to quantity on the ground, it far exceeds that of any previous year. There has been almost no rain for two months past, and if this failure of rain should centime, it will very materially diminist the crop of coane vegetables. This would be an event much to be regretted, especially as there has been an unusually large crop of corn planted this season, and the experiment has not yet been fully made to test the question whether Oregon is a good country for that species of grain. Harvest operations are an excitement for some days with reference to supposed discoveries of gold on the Santiam, which is one of the principal tributaries of the Willamette. Numerous parties have been out, and the main stream and nearly all its branches have been traced, through gloomy wilds and mountain garges, up to the eternal snows of Mount Jefferson; and all the gold discovered would scarcely pay for a dinner for one of the hurgry hunters. That there is some gold is true, but it has no where been found in sufficient quantity to make it pay.

dinner for one of the hurgry hunters. That there is some gold is true, but it has no where been found in sufficient quantity to make it pay.

Matters in the commercial world are quiet. At this season of the year the market is usually well stecked with both dry goods and groceries, and concurring prices have receded. Provisions, also, are much more abundant town was naticipated. As harvest approaches holders of wheat and flour begin to releax, and are alming to get rid of their stock before the new crop comes into market. Hence flour is lower now than it has been for some months. It brings from eight to ten dellars per cwt.

O.

Our Misson i Correspondence, Sr. Lovis, Mo., July 26, 1863.

The Mound City and its Railroads-An Approaching Election-The Late Execution for Murder-The Warm Weather and Crops-Amusements.

The Mound City, stubbornly deaf in years past to all propositions for internal improvements, has fully awaked at last, and with the aid of the State is now endeavoring to complete, especially by a wisely con-certed system of railroads, the work of greatness which nature commenced. She has entered the arena like an untutored boy, and her advance is still marked occasionally, by a degree of over-cautiousness; but she is ambitious, and every blow she does make is a "ten strike." The North Missouri road, which will top the richest agricultural region west of the Mississippi; the Pacific road, intended as a central connection between the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards; the Iron Mountain road, traversing a region of iron, copper, lead and marble, which knows no exhaustion, and, eventually, the South Missouri road, passing through a remarkably fertile country-these, in an especial manner, are the magnificent enterprises receiving now a noble sustenance, which, with time, will arge the thrifty city of St. Louis to an undisputed supremacy of Western commerce. The newspapers have already apprised you of the opening of the Pacific railroad to Franklin county, a distance of thirty fire or forty milea. This first division of the road is finished in the most substantial manner. The district through which it passes is rugged, having necessitated, among the

correct feet and rect the disease of its bunded selections and the summer desired in langth. Although complete feet and sheet feet for langth and the control of the work as an and and the control of the work as an an Jediurson City, the capital of the State, is under contract, and progressing appece. The City Council are contemplating an early subscription of \$500,000 each to the North Missouri and Iron Mountain railroads.

We are on the ewe of an election te fill the various court eleriships about to become vacant. One undesbip, also, must be provided for—that of the Land Court, a new tribunal established by soil of our last. Legislature. An independent candidate for the office, who receives also the very general endorsement of the whig party, is the Hon-fed ward lastes. You will remember him in onnection with an offer, during Mr. Fillmore's administration, to the appointment of Secretary of Warwhich he declined. The democrate have nominated as their especial candidate, Mr. Miron Leslie, a gentieman of undoubted capacity, and also an old meaned of the St. Louis bar. The Benton democrate have a majority over the whigs in this city of full five or six hundred. Too anti-Bentons are, numerically, hardly worth the mentioning—they master protably two hundred and fifty outers. Nevertheless, here as elses here, dissension is frequently tantament to defeat; the influence of the antis has been effectually felt in past elections. Col. Benton's opposition to conventions has occasioned another network of the cold chief literally, relays positively to awailow the ticket of the Benton convention. They have gone so far as to nominate a third set of candidates, whom they call the 'independents.' One or two ortholox Benton ward meetings have been distrabed, and had their purpose folied by those independents. The will organize and all thin will elect some, though not all, of their nominees.

The papers have brought you an account of the execution of Dougle and Sunwey of the mount of the execution of a few lotdans as witnesses of

will needs be some masterly management and still more masterly financiering among them.

LEXINGTON, LAFATETTE COUNTY, Missouri, August 4, 1853.

Savage Life-Lafayette County-Its Appearance, Population, Houses and Crops Hemp Culture
-Lexington and its Location-Public Buildings, and Popular Teaching-Young America At Home-Theatres, Sports, &c., &c.

As you desire information from every part of the world, and never get any from this, it has occurred to me that, perhaps, a short letter from a place trackless regions of the West," might not be wholly

davoid of interest to your numerous readers.

The writer was asked, when once in the East, if the people here did not live in log cabins, and if they had anything to eat but corn bread and bacon? Perhaps many who have never traveled so far west. are in the same state of "blissful ignorance" as my hopeful querist, and would be glad to be enlightaned.

western boundary of the State. There you pass, at a single step, from civilized to savage life. This boundary line is defined by long lines of fencing, enclosing highly cultivated farms, ornamented with beautiful residences, from which the eye roams over a vast expanse of rich, undulating, and almost unimpabited prairie. The change is sudden and striking, and forms a remarkable example of the practioal antitheses.

But to return to this county. Its soil is deep and excaedingly productive; its surface is rolling, presenting in many places a beautiful variety of woodland and prairie; its population numbers 13,690. On its north flows the turbid waters of the Missouri. From the bluffs of this river may be seen almost daily large and spiendid steamboats, freighted with the rich produce of the West, or bearing to us the varied fabrics and luxuries from every part of

the rich produce of the West, or bearing to us the varied fabrics and luxuries from every part of the world.

At this season the traveller, in passing through this county, will be struck with its freshness and beauty—with the large and well cultivated farms—with the number of fine country residences, surrounded, many of them, with shady groves and the fragrent hamp field. This is the greatest staple of the country. It is to the peculiar character of the sell—in producing this important article in its greatest perfection—that the county is indebted for its rapid increase in population and wealth. The annual value of this crep, in this single country, is estimated, by the best informed persons, at half a million of dollars. Land is worth from \$25 to \$40 per acre, and in demand.

A carriage and buggy are such common vehicles, that it would require one uncommonly solendid to attract attention Looking at the showy silk dresses, cut in the latest Parislan six le, of the fair occupants of some of these carriages, the stranger would be astonished to be told that, fifty miles west of this, the asyoge roams in his native wildness.

The city of Lexington is the county seat. It is situated on the south side of the Missouri river. Commencing on the bluffs, it runs back a mile or more, and contains many beautiful and some stately edifices, among which last may be mentioned the Masonic College, the Female Collegiate Institute, Arcana Hall, and the Court House. Of churches there are six, and in addition thereto is a curious antique looking edifice, with a tower at one corner, denominated by some the Episcopal "Meetin" House. The Female Collegiate Institute is built of brick, fronting 106 feet by 35 feet deep, and is three stories bigh. To it is attached a wing, that runs back one hundred feet. In this institution females receive the most finished education, practical as well as ornamental. During the last year one hundred and sixty-two young ladies attended its exercises. The taition fees are low, being from sixteen to twenty

receive the most mi-ned education, practical as well as ornamental. During the last year one handred and sixty-two young ladies attended its exercises. The taition fees are low, being from sixteen to twenty dollars in the primary department, and thirty dollars in the collegiate, for the year.

The Masonic College was founded by the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri, a few years ago, and is in a highly flourishing condition. During the last collegiate year, which has jost closed, it was attended by one hundred and sixty students. The taition fees here, also, are low, being twenty dollars in the preparatory department per year, and thirty dollars in the college. The annual examination of the students, which took place recently, lasted a week, and was highly interesting. Among other things, a gold medal, prepared by the Grand Lodge, was contended for by five of the students. It was to be awarded to the one who should deliver the best original speech. The speeches were made and did honor to the young gentlemen and the institution. The medal was

awarded to a speech on Mexico, written and delivered by a youth of seventees years of age, and was one that would have done besser to a much older bead. The past history, present condition, and future prospects of Mexico, were reviewed in an admirable manner, agreeing, in many respects, with the views presented in the Hanald relative to this unfortunate country.

This college is only one of five in this State, to which number is to be added two medical colleges in the city of St. Louis. In addition to these means of education, there is a system of common schools throughout the State regulated by law, founded on the school lands, bought at a high price by this State from the Congress of the United States. In these schools the poorest orphan may receive a fair education. There are, also, a number of academies both for males and females, in various parts of the State; so that, in point of means of education, Missouri will compare favorably with any State in the Union. Nor are the afflicted overlooked. There are institutions, provided at the expense of the State, for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, and for the insane; institutions which the limits of a letter will only allow me to name.

This, then, is no longer a "dim and trackless region." It is full of active, busy life The almighty dod ar is here, and its potent influence acknowledged. Commerce, with all her ameliorating influences, is here, and her effects are seen in the presence of all the arts of civilization and refinement. Here, also, is the church, the college, the shool; the one elevating and softening humanity, and the other enlarging the sphere of man's intelect. Here, in fact, is "young America" in all of his dignity.

lect Here, in fact, is "young America" in all of his dignity.

Though so near the frontier, we are sometimes regaled with theatricals, circuses, animal shows, et id owne genus. In connection with the animal show and circuses, I wish to note an interesting fact. One of these exhibited here recently, and on the day, over one-half of the negro men in the county came to see it, though it was an exceedingly busy season. It seems their masters had given them a holiday for the purpose, and turnished them with money to see the animals. Those well dressed, hilarious, and happy looking darkeys, did not look as if their servitude was a very onerous one.

C. G. N.

LITTLE FALLS, Herkimer Co., Aug. 30, 1853. The Democratic State Convention at Suracuse-The Hards and Softs-The Cass and Dickenson Men, and the Adams, Dix, and Gates Party-Can they Unite? -- What's to be Done? -- Movements of the Leaders-A Great Time Coming-Probable Ap-

pearances of the Election Result, &c., &c. On Tuesday, the 13th of September, the "harmo-nious" and unterrified democratic delegates of the party will meet in State convention at Syracuse, to select a State ticket for the November election. What will be done?-that is the question. Will another "union" be formed for the sake of the spoils? Will the adamantines, comprising the unyielding Cass and Dickinson men, again consent to unite with the Van Buren and Adams, the Dix and Gates faction, in a common brotherhood against the late discomfitted whig party? Can the bard and soft shells select any set of men for State officers. and go into the election keeping their faith to each other?

any such result. The holding conventions to select State delegates show an entirely different state of things. In a majority of the districts double delegations have been commissioned to Syracuse. Thus far the hunkers claim a victory, but from the nume. rous cavings in of the hard shells during the last twelve months, it is perfectly evident that no reliance can be placed upon pledges or promises. At the close of the late notorious extra session of the Legislature, when the transactions of that body, led on by certain intermeddling officials, were fresh before the people, the press in their interest loudly called for "new men." They were apparently willing to sacrifice the aiders and abettors who had brought the party to its disastrous condition, and appeared willing to "send them out to pasture" the rest of their lives. This aroused the combined re-

rest of their lives. This aroused the combined regency, and each one departed in various directions among the people to convince them of the utter falsity of the report, that they intended to withdraw from the contest.

On the other hand, the hunkers are not united upon any particular man. They will endeavor to place senator Vanderbilt upon the ticket as comptroller, but it is very doubtful whether he will accept; it will look as if the bold stand which he took upon the canal question was done for ambitious motives. However, as be is a kind-hearted man, he may consent to allow the use of his name, which, at the present time, is certainly a "tower of strength." Their candidate for Atorsey General is Lyman Tremain, of Gresne county, formerly a local judge; his faith is reputed to be equal to the fiinty rock. Mather will, of course, be nominated for canal commissioner, having "suffered some" for the adamantine cause. No other candidates have yet been consulted upon, and probably will not be, until the ball opens at Syracuse.

There being no possibility of healing the rupture

There being no possibility of healing the rupture in the family. it is therefore folly to think that any ticket can be formed upon which a unity of action will be had. The call for the State Convention is made for Syracuse, but no particular place, room, or will be had. The call for the State Convention is made for Syracuse, but no particular place, room, or house designated. Two-thirds of the districts in the State will send double delegations. The contest for mastery must be excessively severe, and whichever section obtains the ascendency, the other most assuredly, repudiate and withdraw. Now as there is not the slightest expectation of harmony at the convention, nor at the polls, the knowing ones are calculating upon two conventions—the hunker adamantines occupying one place by themselves, admit only such delegates as are known to be sound, and the softs and burners taking another room exclusively for themselves. There need be no strife for any particular place in which to hold the convention, as the call only declares it shall be held somewhere in Syracuse. One nomination will be as legitimate as the other, and then the very harmonious and "united democracy" will have an opportunity of deciding between Vanderblit, the true canal man for comptroller, and Wright, the Herkimerpolicy candidate. This method will save all scratching at the polls, and relieve the combatants from a world of trouble and enormous expense, in keeping their egg-men in a voting condition. The truth is, that no party discipline can at this day compel a hard shell to vote for either a free soiler, soft or sholitionist; and it is equally certain that no soft shell will support an adamantine democrat. The strife has been too bitter, the contest too severe, the abuse too vindictive and personal to expect any such thing. Whoever harbors any such idea is not well posted in the signs of the times, and will meet with disappointment as soon as November arrives. But whether one or more State tickets are in the field, the fact is undeniable that no "new" or old men can be elected who are at least interwed with the anti-canal faction. Already we discover in certain quarters, such as at Newburg, Delhi, and other places, papers hinting at a defect of the resolutions adopted by the last Legislature amendi

Our Vermont Correspondence,

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 29, 1853.

Amongst the New England Hills-Vermont Scenery-Winding of the Winoaski-Montpe lier Hotels-Cold Water with Law and Order-The Elections and Different Tickets-Free Soilism and Wh ggery-Young America and Old Fogyism—The Election Day, &c.
When upon a sudden summons to life by the ap-

pearing light of morn, I found myself taking notes of the weather, previous to a departure for Old Mansfield, the thermometer ranging down to fifty, suggested that one should not venture into colder quarters to-day. These canine days are anything but regular in their babits. One no longer wants airy linen or parasol, but an overcoat and a fire. So, placing my feet cozily upon my fire dogs, I commenced a suggestive reverie, preparatory to a web for the

HERALD. My last found me stowed away amid the inspiring scenery of Vermont, since which time I have had no promptings to leave this classical clime. A recent trip to Camel's Hump, was full of interest to me—an excursion which the visiter to Montpeller should not fail to enjoy the pleasure of, nor the advantage of so commanding a height. It is a pinnacle which the ladies should not attempt to ascend except under most difficult of access of any of the New Increase of revenue in 1863......

view the most enchanting. But a bird's-eye view of Vermont has been so often ekstohed, that I fear paintings of mine would fail to interest the progressive readers of the Hebald; however, the tourist is well repaid for his extra fatigue; for while seated so far above his fellows and creations. tion, be beholds at a glance the many wild retreats,

nooks, and vales, with the serpentihe windings of the Winoaski, from its source to its entry into the sleeping lake of Champiain. To describe this view would be the dull routine of pen and paper—one must go to and be amid the beauties of nature to feel the inspiring effect of her scenary; as one is led to exclaim, upon reaching the light from a day in a cave, "how delightful is the invigorating halo of all snoving things."

While one's senses are entertained, by the most enchanting prospects, he complains—as is too true—that his physical wants are poorly cared for. The capital is not up to the times, as is many of her neighboring village es in point of modern hotels; for if we except one, the fine building, and finer landlady, with the antiquated landlord of the Pavilion, there is not a passible stopping place for the pleasure-secker; and who but those that wish a re-restion from the suffocating associations of torrid climes, stop at hotels in this fast age of railroads. This stand—established some thirty years ago, when the country was new, by its present proprietor, Mr. M. Cottrill—still retains its ancient habits, and somewhat English witball.

For the more aged and gonty sedate traveller, it offers the noiseless accommodation which his constitution requires; but they young American traveller can hardly relish the manners of the eighteensh century. He wishes a resort where the fashionable tarry, not only to satisfy their physical wants, but to enjoy the company of amiables. The cry of "temperace, law and order" hotels, where "the law" is dispensed to the neglect of healthy regulations, is anything but agreeable to the casual guest. The idea of building a commodious house in the centre of the village has been frequently agitated, but a few old fogies (monopolisers) are leading all their influence to retain the prosent unprosperous state of affairs, in and around Montpelier; and one can but exult over the thought—much to their discomiture, however—that lords sometimes die. "The idea of between the reliance of

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10—6 P. M.

With one or two exceptions, the movement to-day was decidedly cownward. The transactions were large, but time operations continued to comprise the bulk of the basiress at the board. Several fancy stocks which for sometime past have been much neglected, have within a few days exhibited signs of returning life and activity, and the probability is that an inflation will be attempted.

Whether it will succeed on not in a quantion. whether it will succeed or not is a question. Mining stocks have lately been more operated in at the regular board than usual. They will ultimately, as we have frequantly predicted, form a good portion of the business of brokers throughout the street. They have been firmer du mg the recent contraction in money matters than any other class of fancy stocks on the list, and there is hardly one now on the market that cannot be taken hold

of prefitably.

The variations in quotations for stocks to-day at the first board were as follows :- Canton Company advanced 14 per cent; United States 6's, 1867, 14; Eric Railroad, %. Nicaragua Transit declined % per cent; Cumberland %; Long Island Railroad, %; Reading Railroad, %; Sixth Avenue Railroad, 1%.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of

this port to day amounted to \$333,590 57; payments, \$276,478 96—balance, \$8,907,398 01.

The annexed statement, showing the quantity of each of the following articles shipped at the Albany office en the canals, from the epening of navigation to the close of the month of August, this year and last, also the amount of tolls received for the same period, we take

from the Albany Argus:-

TRADE OF THE CANALS | TRADH OF THE CAYALS | Light Merchandise. Nails and Spikes. | 1852. 1853. 1852. 1853. 1852. 1853. 1852. 1853. 1852. 1853. 1852. 1853. 1852. 1853. 1854. 185

Angust 200 568 5 428 491

Fron and Seed.

April. 1,222 276 1,280 336

May 2519 551 2,834 837

June 983 917 2,979 891

July 1 248,610 2,636 917

August 1,868,618 3 123,262 | Sect. | Sect 745 858 Molasses. Croc

Molasses. Croc

April. 1,859 686 1,721 816 753,172

May 2250 305 2,301 875 1,204,287

Jute 451,261 784 966 513 912

July 422 404 475 773 313 941

August 1,266,971 1,089,397 551,395 August 1,134,098 123-(01 12 423-)3 TOLIS RECEIVED. 1982. April 159 209 08 May 46 737 59 July 32 331 09 At gust 44,927 06 1853. 55 978 15 36,326 15 37,756 71 44,430 56

and the increase in some of them has been very great Notwithstanding the reduction in the rates of tall, the incicase in receipts has been a large per cent. The anthracite coal shipments the past week, though

rather larger than on the previous week, is short of what was expected. The Lehigh has increased its tonnage over the previous week 13,351 tons, bringing down 28,369 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation brought down 19,716 tons, being a falling off of the previous week of \$,674 tons. The Reading Rai road Company brought down 41,671 tons, a loss of 1,893 tons. The falling of from the Schuylkill region is 2,784 tons less than the increase in the tonnage from the Lehigh region. The fol-

lowing is the tonnage for the week and for the season: -| Lehigh Navigation, tons. | Por Week, | For Season | 28 369 | 620 507 | Schoylkill Navigation. | 19 716 | 58 545 | Reading Railread | 41,671 | 1,116.304 Total...... 89,756 2 304 418

The shipments from the Lehigh are to Saturday last, and from the Schujlkill region to Thursday of this week. The toncage is considerably short of that to the same time is tyear. We have not received the last week's shipments on the Delaware and Hudson. The Baltimore Sun reports "the total receipts of coal by the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company at Baltimore and A exan dria, respectively, from August 26 to September 2, inclusive, were 700,961 tons."

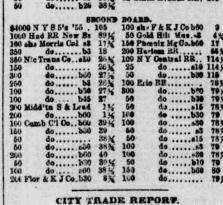
The revenue of Beston for the months of July and

August, 1852 and 1853, was as follows :-

July 1852, \$492,000 August 717,000 8634,000 851,134 \$1 483,134 \$274,134

Cutta; 27d do. per Middieser; 200 de. per Margaret Evana: 24t do. per Trumbull, 202 do per Amburton; 194 do. per Saculanen; 14f do. per Saculanen; 16d do. per Continent; 14f do. per Saculanen; 16d do. per Genuerhaven; 2 do. per Kasculanen; 16d do. per Hemerhaven; 2 do. per Kasculanen; 16d do. per Hemerhaven; 2 do. per Kasculanen; 16d per William Frothingham; 1 do. per Samusi Gores-tokal, 6 d4d packages. Diswoods—80 tona, 200 quintals, 10d 88d pounds logrocel; 27 casses stielac; 3 dosem sobra; 10 tona, 800 quintals instic; 165 tona Brazilista; a quantity of sapan wood. Drugs and Dyes—3 casses, 80 chests indigo; 9 cases 15 chests landys; 223 casses shellac; 200 casks ochre; 376 bundles. 223 casses shellac; 200 casks ochre; 376 bundles. 223 casses shellac; 120 barrels do. sulphate; 100 barrels sulphur; 11 casses on ond extraort of quinter; 22 casses, 212 barrels. 200 barrels do. sulphate; 100 barrels sulphur; 11 casses on ond extraort of quinter; 22 casses oxica sch; 12c casses oxica sch; 12c casses oxica casses; 25 casses oxica casses; 25 bales popuga; 1 cass gunnbler; 18 b. xes gambor; 26 barrels, 26 bales sponge; 1 cass gunnbler; 18 b. xes gambor; 26 bales of bags Felt—10 frames. Fish—354 barrels, 21 partels casses points; 20 casses oxica casses; 25 bales of bags Felt—10 frames. Fish—354 barrels, 26 half do. 100 drums bankvel; 690 barrels browner; 20 barrels, 40 half do. 100 drums bankvel; 690 barrels browner; 20 barrels, 40 half do. 100 drums bankvel; 690 barrels browner; 20 barrels, 200 barrels, 200 barrels, 200 barrels, 200 barrels, 200 barrels; 200 casses; 10c; 200 barrels; 200 casses; 200 casses

| Wool-7 cases, 8 bundles comey wool; 220 bundles weel 129 bundles, 12 bags wooline waste. | Stock Exchange. | Stock Exchange. | Stroke Exchange.



SATURDAT, Sept. 18 - 6 P. M.

ASSURS.—We have to report seles of only 40 bbis., at \$5
El\(\)_i for pearls, and \$5 25 for pots, per 100 lbs. Subjoined is a comparative statement of the total stock remaining in the inspection warehouse Sept. 10:—

1852. 1893. Dec.

Pearls, bbis. 1434 1145 289
Fets, do 4,136 1,254 2,832

Total bbis. 5,570 2,309 2,111 3,171

32.	LIVERPOOL C	Orleans	Other
or	Atlantic. 8 a 8% 9 a 9%	and Theas. 8 a 8% 9% a 9%	6 a 84
og'd mid ar to fair fair to	10 8 11元	1014 a 1196 12 a 18	10% 11%
lair	Nominal.	Nominal.	Nominal.

Fully fair to good fair... Nominal. Nominal. Nominal. Corvex was still mere active, at improved prices. The business is cinced 5 000 bags Ohio, at 11c, a 11 ½c; and 200 Marsonibo, at 11c per lb.

FRUIT — The sales consisted of 200 bas. bunch raisins, at 83, 200 hf. bas. do. at 81 50, 25 cares serdines, at 67 ½c. a 70c; and 20 cashs currents, at 16c.

Hay—Some 500 bales river were taken at 50 ½c. a 62 ½c. per 160 bs.

Hors were in sinck request at 28c. a 30c. fer old, and 40c. a 42c for new, per lb.

Larus—Fastern were readily bought at \$1 87 ½ a \$1 92 ½ per thousand.

Finkours—Rates for liverpool closed with greater firmness. The engagements amounted to about 30,000 besides wheat at 90 a 9 ½d, chiedy in bulk; at the close 10d. was asked; 600 bbls. flour were taken at 3s; dead weight and cotton were the same. To London, cheese was firm at 40c. To Havre two vessels were taken up to load with wheat at 20c., and flour at 70c; 4,000 bushels wheat were engaged besides at 21c. and 6 000 do, in whipper's bags, at 22c. To Californie, rates were at about 40c. a 60c. per